The New Orleans bank has resum A fresh case of plague has appeared

The Greenbackers are still showing figh The Chicago freight pool is net by any

Coal oil lamp burns W. R. Jones' 1esi Currie, the murderer of Porter, is an Twelve thousand dollar blaze at Keo

kuk; fully insured. Geo. T. Veach was cut in two by the George Scroggs, of Consul at Hamburg.

France has renewed the commercia Col. Pearson has made a raid and burnt Cetiwayo's old kraal. Seven thousand men have risen in insur

The danger to the flooded district in Hungary is decreasing. Yakoob Khan has sent six hundred of his adherents to Bulkon

The Senate eight per cent. interest bit A kicked-over coal oil lantern burned

An attack on the residency at Mandalay, Mike McGown, the Philadelphia highwayman, has been arrested. Several lives were lost at the burning of

The Emperor William anno ces for a peace policy. The recent storm has again damaged usly the Hungarian dyke

The steamer Progress left Quebec he Labrador cost to scele for seals. The Reichstag votes 1,830,000 marks extend the subterranean telegraph. The present Board of Directors of vania Railroad was re-elected.

Jas. H. Gray, of Des Moines, Iowa, fel lead from heart disease at Des Moines The Czar is expected to be present Berlin, at the Emperor's golden wedding. Charles Glass knocks out the brains

Carter Newman at Cairo, Ill., with an axe. The English povernment has sent out Major-General to help General Cheimsford. The wife of George W. Horner took rat oison and died in great agony at Piqua, O. The funeral of Samuel Rea, Esq., took place at Decatur, Iil., 3,000 persons atte The grangers in caucus want the Rail ners to be given more power Timothy J. Lynach has swindled Bos ion brokers out of \$7,000 on worthless check Quarterly interest on the 4 per cent. oan will amount to nearly \$5,000,000 on April

Sergeant Harvey acquitted at Baltimore for the murder of one Ed. Weldon at a variety The Council of the English Chamber of Commerce want silver universally remo St. Clair McKerlin hung himself in cell of the First Street station, Louisville, Ken

The West Prussian Landtag petitions against protection on coal, wood, iron and Hon. M. H. Phelan is presiding in the Senate in the absence of Lieut-Gov. Brock-Turkish men-of-war have been ordere

The committee preparing articles of im-

Numerous protests against Dryden's street railroad bill are being received at Jef A young mulatto elopes with a sixteen-Houston, Tex.

Field Martial Manteuffel will probably ernor of Elsass-Lothringen when auto Judge Elliott, of the Kentucky Court of

Lord Lansdowne's motion to censure in regard to the Zulu war was voted down in the House of Lords, 156 to 61.

A twelve-year-old daughter of Mrs. Long, living at Paris, Mich., was thrown from horse and instantly killed. In the French Chamber a credit of 300.

000 francs is asked for the taveling expens of the amnestied Communists. The house of Dr. Moore at Lakeville, Ind., was raided by burglars and \$1,300 in money and ten watches stolen.

Col. Brown is concentrating his troops it Jellalabad, and Col. Roberts with all of his men is moving toward Peiwar. William Brown's residence was burne

to the ground at Rushville, Ill. His child barely escaped with their lives. shville, Ill. His wife and General von Dreutelan, chief of the Russian gendarmerie was fired at twice by a mar on horseback who subsequently escaped.

The Democratic joint caucus have re The negro who so cruelly outraged the

twelve-year-old daughter of George Pond at Fort Scott, Kansas, was lynched and burned. The English prospects at Cape Town are gloomy at present. The Fingoes, a large and powerful tribe, are about joining the insur-

The wharf boat of the N. C. & St. L. R. R. was burned. Msys, the watchmen, West Campbell and two unknown men perish in the

George Alexander, a negro, shot and killed his white wife at Chicago. She was niled his white wife at Chicago. She was friends. Nathan P. Pratt, the defaulting cashie

Reading savings bank, and his son, were sed at Malden, Mass., and in default of The boat under which Horace Manche

ter was working as a diver careened and caugh him underneath, erushing and drowning him at Newport, R. I.

The Iowa State executive council have fixed the assessment of the Pullman Palace Car Company property used on railroads in that State for taxation.

A committee of twenty in New York are been appointed to receive Porter's body, he funeral will take place from the Little Church Around the Corner.

Thirty thousand people attended the Communist celebration in the Chicago Exposition building, and several thousand were

A large number of prominent German Hungarians met in the Hotel Hungarian

and Hungarians met in the Hotel Bungarian N. Y., for the purpose of subscribing to the re-lief of the sufferers by the late flood. A Coroner's inquest on the female child

he baby's head was beaten to a jelly. The Spanish Democrats have announce their future programme. It embraces a re-turn to the Constitution of 1869, guaranteer the public debt, and avoids visionary Utopian

George Snyder, a somnambulist, at Fort sayne, walked into his sister's room; she sistook him for a burglar and beat him over the bead with a club so severely that he cannot The Senate Committee on privilege and Elections by a strict party vote decided that Charles H. Bell is not entitled to a sest in

A gentleman calling at the house of James P. Rowland, near Rocheport, Mo., found Miss Rowland dead, with a vial of poison beside her and a letter stating that she had taken some of it. Mr. Rowland, an uncle of the

**LLVITH CONGRESS.** 

In the Senate the 24th the Vice-Predent laid before the Senate a communication from the Postmaster-General asking additional appropriations for the pay of letter carriers. Also from the secretary of the interior enclosing a request from the committee on education for an appropriation of \$25,640 for the payment of cierks. The communications were referred. Mr. Beck introduced a bill providing for the settlement of accounts with certain railroad companies by Mr. Harris to prevent the introduction and spread and infections of diseases into us. He subsequently reported a bill on the subsect which was placed on the calendar. Mr. Beck read a circular issued during the campaign of 1878, and signed Sidney A. Austin by order of the committee, George C. Gorham, secretary. The circular says that it is almost certain the next Senate will be Democratic, and asserts that foremost among the schemes of that party is the intention to attempt the revolutionary expulsion from his office of the President. The discussion over this circular were long and animated, and lasted until the hour for adjournment.

hour for adjournment.

A joint resolution for a special committee to consider the best means of promoting agriculture was introduced in the Benate or agriculture was introduced in the Senate on the 25th. The resolution declaring unconstitutional and revolutionary the Demoratic programme of legislation as announced by Mr. Beck at the close of the last Congress. Mr. Hoar spoke at length on his resolution. Mr. Beck followed with considerable warmth, and moved to lay Mr. Hoar's resolution on the table, pending the motion the Senate adjourned.

The House refused to listen to any resolution uless it had reference to the appropriation bills, and adjourned without transacting any business.

The House only was in session on the

The House only was in session on the 26th. Mr. Cox offered a resolution for the reappointment of general committees on the census, the yellow fever epidemic, reform in the civil service, and declaration of the result of the Presidential election. A bit of interesting parliamentary skirmisbing ensued on resolutions offered by Messra. Cox and Frye, and after much time spent in the political maneuvering, the House finally adjourned.

In the Saneta on the 27th numerous

vering, the House finally adjourned.

In the Senate on the 27th numerous bills were introduced. It was resolved that the Senate adjourn on Monday next. Mr. Hoar's resolution of Tuesday, declaring the course of the majority revolutionary, etc., was taken up. The Wallace Senate committee resumed their inquiry into the election matters of 1878. In a running debate, Mr. Hoar charged that the majority usurped the functions of legislation by maturing measures in caucas, thus anticipating the constitution forms. Measrs. Beck, Bayard and Voorhees replied, saying: "The Democrats were acting with caution and circumspection, which was more than the Repubumspection, which was more than the Republicans done when in the majority. Withou lisposing of the subject, the Senate went into

In the House Mr. Sparks introduced the army appropriation bill. He stated that it was substantially the bill which passed the last House, with the re-organization features stricken out. It retained the clause prohibiting the use of troops at the polls. The bill was referred to the committee of the whole. troops at the polls. The bill was referred to the committee of the whole. The motion to reduce the army to 15,000 men was rejected by a vote of 58 to 119. After some discussion the provision was stricken out, all the Democrata and some of the Republicans voting in the affirmative. Section 6, relative to the use of troops at the polls having been reached, was passed over for the present. The section authorizing the secretary of war to issue small arms, etc., to any college or university which may desire them, and which have one hundred and fifty male students, was stricken out. The committee then rose, having disposed of all but two or three ordinary bills and adjourned. The Senate was not in session on the The Senate was not in session on the

The House went into committee of the whole on the army appropriation bill. Mr. Tucker offered an amendment repealing the law which prohibits any persons who has served in the military, naval or civil services of the Confederate States from being appointed to a position in the army of the United State. A point of order made and withdrawn by Mr. Conger. f order, made and withdrawn by Mr. Conger of order, made and withdrawn by Mr. Conger, was renewed by Mr. Sparks and sustained by the chair. The consideration of the bill hav-ing been concluded, with the exception of sec-tion sixty, repealing the statutes allowing the military to preserve peace at the polls, that section was read. Mr. Conger rose to a point section was read. Mr. Conger rose to a point of order that if the secretary had changed the existing law and did not retrench the expenditures it could not be held seriously that striking out the words, "to keep peace at the polls." retrenched the expenditures. Mr. Sparks admitted that the secretary changed the existing law, but argued it retrenched expenditures. The discussion on this point was long and animated but the House adjourned without reaching any conclusion.

ng any conclusion. The Senate was not in session on The House went into committee of the who

The House went into committee of the whole on the army appropriation bill, a long political discussion followed, in which Messra. Wood, Sparks and White were participants. The debate will be resumed on Tuesday, Mr. Belford, of Colorado, having the chair. Before adjournment the Speaker announced the appointment of the Cincinnati committee, Mr. McMahon having declined to act, as Carlisle, Kenner, New. Sanford, Conger, Brown and Robinson, of Massachusetts.

Bill Howard, the negro who so outrageously abused a little girl at Fort Scott, was arrested on the 16th, and smuggled into jail at that place. In ten minutes the jail was surrounded by a thousand men. A close watch was kept over the jail which was guarded by the sheriff's officers until 7 o'clock when at least three thousand men were on the public square. The sheriff was overpowered and the keys of the jail taken and the villain was in the hands of the mob. He fought furiously, but a rope was put around his neck LYNCHING AT PORT SCOTT. was in the hands of the mob. He fought furiously, but a rope was put around his neel and he was dragged to the market square. He was a powerful man and held the rope in his teeth three-fourths of the distance. The rope teeth three-fourths of the distance. The rope was thrown over a lamp post and he was drawn up. After hanging thirty minutes he was taken down and a bonfire of boxes asturated with coal oil was lighted, on which the body was placed and entirely consumed. The lynching was done without any apparent organization, everybody almost taking part in it either by act or countenance. The men were without masks. The burning is condemned by many on the ground of its barbaric character—it being asserted that death was sufficient. The temper of those engaged in the lynching was not so much a punishment to the brute but as a warning against the commission of a cimilar crime.

ALLEGED BALDWIN MURDERERS RELEASED. All the women arrested on suspicion being implicated in the murder of Harry Bald win, Cincinnati, have been released, there being no evidence against them. The corone has adjourned the inquest to await develop

A special from Sherman, Texas, says that Houston Holt, a desperado of Dentor county, struck one Howell in a stable. Short by after he called Howell into his office, closes

the door and three shots were heard. Holt then rode away unmolested. Howell's body was found in the office perferated with three bullets. A BUSHWRACKER SHOT.

A letter from Grayson county, Texas, states that Daniel Vaughu was killed a short time ago by some parties who rode up and shot him while he was herding cattle. He was quite a celebrated bushwhacker during the war, and was the leader in many a bold and dangerous

GOT OFF LIGHT. William E. Johnson, the Saline county, Mo., forger has been sentenced in the penitentiary.

CASUAL

The following letter from Secretary The following letter from Secretary Sherman to Treasurer Gilfillan is made public: Stn: As it is desirable to make payment of called bonds in the mode that will least disturb you to make, you will draw from the depository banks the proceeds of the four per cent. bonds only, when required to make a payment of called bonds and in proportion from several depositories to the amounts held by them as near as may be in sums of \$1,000. The money in the treasury received for four per cent. bonds abould be applied to the payment of called bonds before such drafts are made when practicable drafts upon the depositories.

its on account of the proceeds of the four per-cent, bonds may be so drawn as to be payable at the option of the bank through the New York clearing house. Drafts on the depository bank in cities other than New York abould be drawn a sufficient time in advance to meet the payments there. The payment by called bonds should be treated as payment in money as of the date when it would, under the order he required.

The President has nominated Mr. Jno The President has nominated arrange.

B. Hamilton, of Illinois, Supervising SurgeonGeneral of the U. S. Marine Hospital Service;
Mr. John M. Wilson, of Ohio, Consul at Pansma; Mr. Geo. Scroggs, of Illinois, Consul at
Hamburg, and Mr. J. Kedder, of Dakota, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Dakota.

MINISTER TO GERMANY. Andrew D. White has been nominated by the President as minister to Germany. Mr. White is a resident of New York, and is president of Cornell university.

**FOREIGN** 

OUR PRESCH BISTER REPUBLIC. M. Paul DeCassagnac justifies his vote favoring the return of the chambers to Paris on the ground that the return will be a deliberate act of suicide on the part of the republic. Twenty-nine thousand spinners and weavers have sent a deputation to Paris to represent to the government that their destitution is in consequence of a reduction of wages, and in some cases the complete stoppage of work. In the chamber of deputies Minister Lepere asked for a credit of 300,000 francs to defray the expenses of amnestied communista. The municipality decided to maintain its resolution granting 100,000 francs to the radical committee for the relief of communists. M. Paul DeCassagnac justifies his vote

GERMANY. Bismarck's speech in the Reichstag on ne motion in favor of an autonomous govern-nent for Alsace-Lorraine, was remarkable for a moderation. His denial of the right of the its moderation. His denial of the right of the provinces to be represented in the Bundearath referred to its being represented on the same footing as the other states. He was quite willing to see it represented in a modified form. He had been asked why, if conscious of flaws in the administration of the province, he had not sooner proposed a remedy, but he thought the initiative should come from the people themselves, and, now that they had spoken out, he held himself bound in all conscience to try and meet their wishes.

AFFAIRS IN TURKET. The Porte has protested against the The Porte has protested against the systematic expulsion of the Mahomedans from Eastern Roumelia. A Turkish man of was has been ordered to Greece and others are in readiness to follow. A Vienna correspondence says that intelligence has been received from Janina that Muhtar Pasha has quitted Previsa. Turkey will take necessary measures for the defense of Epirus and Thessaly. Muhtar Pasha has asked for forty thousand men and one hundred cannon for fortifications of various frontier towns.

AFFAIRS IN BUSSIA.

There has been another assassination by the Nihilists. Berlin correspondence says it is stated that after the exar has started for Lixstated that after the erar has started for Lixidia the government intends to proclaim a state of siege in St. Petersburg, Moscow, Kieff and Charkoff. A dispatch from Rome states that the dispute between Germany and the Vatican is nearly settled. A dispatch from Madeira says private advices from Sierra Leone represent that the French have annexed the English island of Matacony.

PRENCH CHAMBER SIT. The chamber of deputies, by a vote of 330 to 121, resolved that the senate and chamber meet in congress for a revision of the consonstitution, for enabling the legislature to sit at Paris instead of at Versailles. The chamber afterwards rejected the Bonapartist motion for inquiry into the recent matter or afterning the 5 per cent. Leon Say, runister of finance, defending himself repelled the insinuations and calumnies against his part of

FRENCH COMMUNISTS ORGANIZING Some 2,500 people, mostly of the class known as communists, crowded into the exposition building in Paris, and remained peaceably until the close of the proceedings. There were no speeches but a liberal display of guns was made. The number of the military was estimated at 500 to 1,000. The object was said to be the raising of money to perfect their organization.

A correspondent at Ragoon says: The A correspondent at Ragoon says: Ine natives of Burmah here believe the King is about to form an alliance with China. The reinforcements promised for British Burmah amount to 5,000 men. A man-of-war is also coming. All the non-official English residents about to form an alliance with China. The reinforcements promised for British Burmah amount to 5,000 men. A man-of-war is also coming. All the non-official English residents have left Mandelay. There have been several attempts at incendiarism here, and one large attempts at incendiarism here, and one large

ustralia advices of Feb. 27th The harvest prospects are excellent. More space has been applied for in the New South Wales exposition than can be given. The deficency in the wool crop is not so great as was articipated. It is now estimated at fifty

EGYPTIAN PANINE A famine in Upper Egypt is the caus a tamine in Upper Lgypt is the cause of terrible suffering in some villiages. People naked like wild beasts dig for roots. In one town the women and children fight over scraps of bread. Inland villages are said to be starting like down. arving like dogs.

PURTHER CONNECTION. A submarine cable is to be laid to South Africa, connecting with the whole Eastern system of telegraphy extending to India, China THE HUNGARIAN PLOODS Renewed floods in Hungary have cover-

ed 12,000 acres of land, which had already been sown, and the lives of 12,000 people are endan-gered. A Constantinople dispatch states that the sultan has sent a portion of his plate and jewelry to be melted for the use of the treas-

AMERICA ABBOAD. Gen. Grant will visit Siam at the invitaion of the King.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DOUBLE POSTAL-CARDS. The language of the section of the ap-ropriation bill which authorizes the use of ouble postal-cards and double envelopes is as

ercby authorized to take the necessary steps introduce and furnish for public use a letto introduce and furnish for public use a let-ter-sheet envelope, on which postage-stamps of the denominations now in use on ordinary en-velopes shall be placed. And the Postmaster-tieneral is also authorized to introduce and furnish for public use a double postal-card, on which shall be placed two one-cent stamps, and said card to be so arranged for the ad-dress that it may be forwarded and returned, said cards to be sold for two cents apiece; and also to introduce and furnish for public use a double-letter envelope, on which stamps of the denomination now in use may be placed, and with the arrangement for the address similar to the double postal-card; said letter-sheet and double postal-card and double envelope to be issued under such regulations as the Postmaster-General may prescribe. Providel, to be issued under such regulations as the Postmaster-General may prescribe. Providel, That the appropriations for postal-cards and letter-envelopes for the years ending June 30, 1876 and 1880, shall be available for the purchase of said letter-sheet envelopes, double or return postal-cards, and double-letter envelopes. And provided, That no money shall be paid for royalty or patent on any of the articles named.

THE NEGRO REGIES The flocking of the colored people from Louisiana and Mississippi to the north on their way to Kanssa, has been greatly misrepresented, according to later reports in the Kanssa City Journal. The arrivals in Kansas

Isaac Sherman, connected with one of the evening papers of Lawrence, hired a double team at Whitney's stable one evening last week for a short ride into the country, and has not since been heard of. It is supposed he has stolen the horses, or is with Cane's wife, the Lexenunger hymnay. It is now stated or Leavenworth runaway. It is now stated on good authority that Cane and his wife did not go to or toward Topeka, but went out of the city to avoid a scene. The first wife is still in wrence working up her case. The mis-ses are large, white and well matched.

LEAD EXCITEMENT. Great excitement prevails at Baxter Springs over rich discoveries of lead on the west side of Spring river, one mile from Boston Mills. The new diggings are six miles from Baxter Springs, and about twelve from Columbus. The first discovery was made on Saturday, followed by other and richer leads, from which one thousand pounds of ore were

Eugene Kelly, of New York, chairms of the committee of Tennessee bondholders, telegraphs that the compromise bill to settle the State debt at 50 cents and 4 per cent. interest, which the legislature proposes to force upon the bondholders, will not be accepted by OHIO MINERS STRIKE.

About four hundred striking miners gathered at Pomeroy, O., and forced the miners of the few mines that were working to join em in the strike for higher wages.

COMMERCIAL

WEERLY GRAIN REVIEW We are indebted to Messrs. Lynde, Wright & Co., of Kansas City, for the following cliable review of the grain trade:

Wheat—Liverpool markets, since our last review, have declined one penny per cental on wheat, and our markets show a corresponding decline of one cent per bus. Continental mar-kets are firmer, with holders demanding an kets are firmer, with holders demanding an advance. The weather throughout Great Britain and the Continent has been unfavorable for spring sowing. Estimates of the fall seeding in the United Kingdom indicate a reduction in the acreage from 1877 of fully 22 per cent. France and Germany also report lighter acreage sown, as well as diminished stocks.

From the Danubian provinces the large outturn of previous year need not be expected. Political discontent, fomented by Russian intrigue, has driven away largely of the farmer population, and paralyzed the industry to a

population, and paralyzed the industry to a great extent of those remaining. From India reports of continued drouth still are coming— which will work serious injury to crops in that

quarter.
Throughout the whole wheat producing see Throughout the whole wheat producing sections of Europe at present writing the outlook is not promising for an average crop. The demands of England and France for the balance of the crop season are estimated to be in the neighborhood of 60,000,000 bus. Italy will also be a liberal buyer in foreign markets. Russian exports will meet but a small portion of these requirements, owing to inferior quality of shipments. Central Europe, under present unfavorable prospects of growing crops, will not market freely, and from our stores the bread of England and France, during the next four months, must in the greater proportion our months, must in the greater proportion be drawn.
Our present "visible supply" of 20,400,000

Our present "risible supply" of 20,400,000 bus. may prove delusive in the end for foreign buyers. Ordinarily it would represent the existence of proportionately large resources yet to be drawn from this country—whereas during the manipulated markets of the past winter producers were large sellers at every advance fearing a general tumble after the "clique" had taken out their profits. The reserve in winter wheat sections is unquestion-ably small, and reports from spring wheat districts show the better qualities largely mar-Corn-Early last week Liverpool markets

had declined one penny per cental but a bet-ter feeling prevailed. "Visible sup-ply" is going down and stands at 13,024,018 bus. Exports have been the same as previous week, while in interior markets, a greater ac-tivity prevails, due to reduced freights to the Values are unchanged with a firm er feeling.

Oats and Rye—Both cereals were in better request with prices a shade higher from last week. Exports of oats none and rye 38,000

QUOTATIONS. Kansas Citt-Grain: Spring wheat, nominal, No. 2, 80c; No. 3, 75c. Winter wheat, No. 2, cash, 91c. No. 3, 8734c No. 4 cash, 86c hid. Barley, nominal at 75c. Oats, No. 2, 2734c hid. By e, No. \$4.00@4.20; fair light shipping steers, av. 1050 to 1250 Bs., \$3.55@3.90; fair to good butchers steers, av. 900 to 1100 Bs., \$3.23@3.75; good feeding steers, av. 1000 to 1200 Bs., \$3.40@\$3.50; good stock steers, av. 800 to 1000 Bs., good flesh, \$2.90@3.28; choice cows and heifers, \$2.90@3.45; good cows and heifers, \$2.75@3.00; common to fair cows and heifers, \$2.25@2.50 milch cows \$15.00@3.00 Hogs, heavy packers, \$3.30@3.50; light and medium grades, \$3.00@3.20. Bheep, prime natives, \$3.75@4.25; good medium, \$2.75@3.25 common stockers and Mexicans, \$2.00@2.50.

3.25 common stockers and mexicans, \$2.00 (2.50).

Produce Market—Apples, \$2.50@3.00 per bbl. Butter, good to choice, 150@50c. Eggs, 9c per doz. Chickens, \$2.50@2.75 per doz. Turkeys, 9@10c per B. dressed. Chickens, 6@7c dressed. Cheese, fresh Kansas 5@6c; choice Eastern, 7½c. Cranberries, \$6.00@8.00 per bbl. Hides, green, 4@5½c per B. Milwaukee—Wheat, quiet; No. 1, 96c; No. 2, 91½c cash, 89c March and April; 94c May; No. 3, 79%c. Chicago—Wheat, April, 88%c bid; 89c aaked: May, 93%c. Corn. April, 31%c; May, 35%@ 36c bid; June, 36%c aaked.

8t. Louis—Wheat, March, \$1.02%; April, \$1.02%@1.02%; May, \$1.03%@1.03%c. Corn. March, \$20%c; April, \$23%c; May, 35%c; June, 34%@34%c.

March, 32%c; April, 32%c; May, 53%c; sune, 34%@34%c.
Toledo—Wheat, weak and lower; No. 2 red Wabash, \$1.05% cash; \$1.05%@1.05% April; \$1.06%@1.06% May, Corn, dull; cash, 35%@36c; May, 37c.
Baltimore—Wheat, western, firm: \$1.13%c. Corn, western, firm at 43%c.
Liverpool—Breadstuffs, market steady; flour 8s 6d to 10s. Winter wheat, 8s 11d to 9s 2d; spring wheat, 7s 8d to 9s 2d. Corn, new, 4s 5d to 4s 6d.
London—Consols, unchanged.

London-Consols, unchanged.

A Petrified Monster. Lately, when digging out a cellar at Schonegg, near Salmhausen, in Suabia the workmen came, at a depth of fifteen meters, upon the petrified remains of a inge monster imbedded in the sand-tone Intelligence of the discovery reached Munich, and one of the curators of the Geological museum went down to the spot and secured the fossil. Professor Dr. Zittel pronounces the remains to belong to a colossal mammal of the middle ter tiary period-the dinotherium or walru ant. Tois animal was distinguished by extremely stout and strong tusks, hav-ing an outward direction, in the lowe jaw, a specimen of one of which is pre-served in the fossil. It had also large black teetn, each of which was furnished with two or three protuberances admir ably suited for masticatory purpose Three splendid specimens of the

Rinckstone and "Pinafore." From the New York Workt,

horse, an amphibious animal.

longed to the proboscis order of Packy dermato, and was probably, like the Nile

Messrs. Gilbert and Sullivan have pose John B. Morse, a master mechanic at Brookfield, Mo, formerly master mechanic of the Wabash railway at Ft. Wayne, Ind., died of nervous prostration, caused by intense pain from a sprained ankle.

POLITICS.

BECHATARY SHERMAN'S LETTER.

Kansas City Journal. The arrivals in Kansas City Journal. City have already been very large, and more are on the way. A reporter interviewed a large number, and his conclusions are that there is no immediate prospect of their coming to want. Those with whom he talked said they had been misrepresented; that they have money and can take care of themselves. They are indignant at the canrges of ignorance and pauperism made against them.

The following letter from Secretary ed upon several literary manors in seeking at common law where a person seized in fee simple dies and his next heirs are two

PECULIAR "PARDS."

on of a Remarkable Con of Two Bre

In the town of Westport, six miles north of this city, have lived for many years two Gordon Bennett, is in Washington makbrothers named Dominick and Martin
O'Malley. These brothers, when young
men. in 1852, in the mountains of California, while mining there, verbally agreed
to join their efforts and their fortunes and
to be partners in all their business enterprises. That partnership existed until
winter. The speciation was planned by to join their efforts and their fortunes and to be partners in all their business enterprises, That partnership existed until yesterday. Shortly after it was formed Martin went to Australia, lured there by the cold agriculture of the substitution of the New York Herald, who will pay the entire expenses, but, in the gold excitement, and Dominick re-mained in California. Each kept an account, and the firm, with all the violesitudes and varrying luck of the miner's life, kept so vent. Martin returned from Australia States navy, Congress has authorized the to Wisconsin and began farming operavessel to be placed under the control of tions, and a year or two after Dominick returned. Every dollar of earnings or profits received by either of them went to The government will be at no expense exthe partnership fund, and every loss encountered by either, no matter in what emisphere or under what circumstances. came out of the firm capital.

After their return to Wisconsin Martin married. The firm kept right on; the lands were all owned together; the house, as a homestead for family use, was built; every shingle used and every nail driven at firm expense, and household supplies procured also on firm account. Dominick on after lost an arm. He went to Frrance

at firm expense to procure an artificial arm. He visited Ireland, and came back bringing a wife, imported at the expense of the firm. Then another house was built on the firm's lands and supplied out of the common fund with all housekeeping requisites. Since then their lands have been tilled; they have dealt in lands, and at present own extensive lands in Kansas, besides some seven hundred or eight hun-dred acres in Westport. Such securities as they owned-the surplus carnings many years of thrift—were invested entirely in 1Dominick's name. Every dollar o expense and earnings of each family were a partnership account, and the accumu ation was never divided until yesterday In fact, everything they had, but their wives and babies, were firm property. They lived in perfect concord, without a single difference or discord on the part of themselves or families. Dominick, by reason of his disablement, naturally attended to the general business and Martin devoted himself most saiduously to the cultivation of the farms They were both in feeling disinclined to listurb the existing order of things. But as the years began to whiten their heads, and their children to approach mature age, they felt it a duty to dissolve this complex relation. Their method of doing this was as novel as their previous dealngs had been. They went to their coun sel and entered into a carefully-prepared written agreement, arranging for division and dissolution, to carry out which, a whatever cost of personal disappointment, they bound themselves by the most solemn covenants. Their respective houses were unlike in value and desirability. In dividing these and assigning to each his part they sold the right of choice to the highest bidder of the two. It was agreed that, should a change of houses be caused by their division, the entire household et fects used by each should be left in the house he moved from, and that only the clothing of the family, the family bible and the pictures should be taken to the ne. The right of choice was warded to Dominick, and he chose th ouse of Martin. who generously yielder it, as Dominick's family was the larger and needed the larger house. So they are to change households, each taking his wife, children and their clothing, bible and pictures, leaving everything else, and

proceed to the home of the other and own and occupy it henceforth. It cost their lands, and, for the first time since they were householders, they may be said to own a spoon or knife, fork, plate or tin dipper which is not partnership property. These brothers are highly respected. They have often held offices of trust in their town. Dominick was a member of the assembly in the year 1861. A Chinese Episode.

m the New York Tribure, Many extraordinary proceedings are re ported from time to time in China, but sellom anything more remarkable than this incident. Mr. Sen, of Soochow, was dangerously sick of a disease pronounced in curable, and had a son who loved Miss Ma. Miss Ma was "sickly and jaundiced-looking," so that old Mr. Sen disapproved the match. One day he consulted some conurers about his health, and they gravely told him his life would surely end in a ew days if his son was not married a once. The stern parent then relented and Miss Ma was soon made Mrs. Sen. But the jaundiced-looking bride a few days after her wedding suddenly died. Old Mrs. Ma was very angry at this. Accompanied by a dozen viragoes she entered the house of the Sens and raised a genera commotion. The members of the Sen family were roundly beaten with whip and sticks, and the furniture was smash into a hundred pieces. Everybody took flight before them except the widower, who bravely stood his ground and was beaten without mercy by the infuriated lames. At last they threw him to the floor and tied him by his queue to the fee of his dead wife, and there extracted from him a pledge that he would give a pro nine days. The coffin was to be an ex pensive one, and of feasting there was t be a plenty. A temporary feast was a once prepared for the mother-in-law and her dozen viragoes, and the eating had well begun when the mother of young Sens and all those who had followed her in flight from the house stealthily en-tered by a rear door and descended in fury upon the banquet scene. They soon learn-ed that old Mr. Sen had died during their absence, and this intelligence only added to their rage. Mrs. Ma was beaten round-y till she called aloud for help, and when e became exhausted her head was un she became exhausted her head was un-ceremoniously tied to the corpse of old Mr. Sen. There she was forced to sign a paper signifying that nothing improper had been done, and on the following day there were two funerals in Soochow, and no questions asked.

Good for Warts.

The popular cures for warts, and other like excrescences, are very numerous, and vary in almost every country. One mode of charming them away is to take an eldwarts, bury it in a place where it will soon decay, and as it rots away, the warts will disappear. This is a southern charm. In Yorkshire, and throughout the north generally, the cure for warts is to take a black snad and rub the excresences with R, then impale it on a thorn, and leave it to perish. As it dries up and disappears, the warts will vanish. According to an-other form of the charm, the warts must be rubbed with a fresh snail for nine successive nights. Still another wart charm is to take the shell of a broad bean, and rub the affected part with the inside there of; bury the shell, and tell no one about of; bury the shell, and tell no one about it, and, as it withers away, so will the warts.

Lieutenant De Long, of the navy, who s to command the steamer Jeanette on an exploring expedition to find the northwest passage to the arctic seas, which has been arranged and will be supported by James who will pay the entire expenses, but, in order to increase the discipline, and give the exploration a national character, as well as to secure the services of responsi-ble officers and seamen from the United cept to pay the salaries of about thirty-five men, who would have to be paid the same whether they went or not. The detail of officers and crew is made from volunteers, and about ten times as many have asked to go as will be needed. Of the 350 who have volunteered Lieutenant Long has seected those of the most experience in the polar regions, and those of the most rug-ged constitutions, and greatest capacity or endurance; having an eye also to gen eral intelligence and accomplishments in

the seaman's line.
Supplies will be carried for a three years cruise, with all the necessary equipments for arctic explorations. It is un-derstood that Mr. Bennett will accompany the vessel as far as Alaska himself, and some of his friends say they would not be surprised if he remained with her during the entire cruise, as he has a taste for such adventures, and nothing else to do.

the Thames, near North Woolwich, England, recently, and the following remantic explanation is given: "Mr. Gifford became acquainted with Miss Crossfield when seventeen years of age, through hav-ing saved her from drowning. The deceased became mutually attached, and plighted troth at the wish of the parents on both sides, but a year later Mr. Crossfield withdrew his promise on the ground that Mr. Gifford's son was a Roman Catholic. Both deceased then arranged that neither would marry any other, and each would be wedded to the Church until Mr. Crossfield should withdraw his objection Mr. Gifford (deceased) then staid abroad at Athens, Geneva, and Baden for son ears, when he received a letter from Mr Crossfield informing him that his daugh ter was dying, that he (deceased) was the cause, and adding: 'If you wed my daughter, my curse shall follow you both, I have already disinherited her. Deceas ed arrived in London last Thursday week and met Miss Crossfield at her residence at Gravesend, Mr. Crossfield having been killed in a carriage accident. Both de ceased's arms were united by some silker cords, and in Miss Crossfield's purse, con-taining notes, etc., was found a card on which was written: "As we may not wed in this world, may be even permit us in the next. In loving embrace we mutually agree to leave this selfish world.—Charles Gifford, Blanch Crossfield, Feb. 8, 1879."

Fon Hi's Musical Education The history of music plainly shows that the elements of musical art were in a manner systematized from the very earliest ages of mankind. The Chinese have records of one of their Emperors who hard the mony. His bones were a peculiary prime order of article, better than those in use in those degenerate days. The lowness the standard of natina taste in America to-day was never more distinctly shown than in the utter indifference of the aver rage auditor as to what a minstrel's bones are made of, so that they rattle as lustily so any sucking drove will roar. For Hi, of infants of good ancestry, specially massacred in the neatest way, for the purpose of manufacture. The bones were the first instrument Fou Hi invented, but is genius soon took a wider flight, and

opped them for another, namely, lyre, in drawing the long bow upon which he was unexcelled even by his biographers.

The Poet and the Butterflies. om the Buston Transcript. EOf Mr. Arthur O'Shaughnessy, one of very much mixed up, glueing wrong wings on wrong bodies in the most reckless man-ner. Great was the astonishment of the and classify the new contribution. Such species were never seen before; the insect world and its history were revolutionized. world and its history were revolutionized.
And many were the discussions that occurred before Mr. O'Shaughnessy's acfulmisdeed and skillful glueing were discovered. Then there was a very mad collection of scientists, and the young man would have been dismissed had not Bul-wer used his influence. Warned by his blunder, Mr. O'Shanghnessy undertook the study of natural history, and there is now no one in the Museum better skilled in that department.

A Missionary on the Alaska People

tatory l'e dyterion Becor. From a letter sent to his sister by Rev. Hall Young, of the Alaska Mission. re are permitted to take the following extract. The letter was sent early in Feber shoot and rub it on the wart; then cut ruary, from Fort wrangle: "These people are not a savage, brutal, disgusting people. They are a superior class of natives. I have just come in from hearing a class of young men who come every evening to learn to read the Bible and to talk on religious subjects, and their eagerness to learn of spiritual things would delight you. Their work prevents them from attending the day school, and so they come at night. We are appealing to our Christian friends for aid in the shape of boxes and money, to build and provide for a home, and for money to build a caurch and school

MYSTERIOUS METEOR.

Boy Struck by a Hall of Fire in Patter son, New Jersey. His Clothes Envelop

rom the New York Times. A most singular phenomenon happened at Patterson, N. J., at 9 o'clock Saturday night. Edward Braine, 15, and Robert Duroe, 12, were on their way to a grocery store across a vacant lot, when Robert, looking up, saw coming down in an oblique line a small boit of fire, which struck lique line a small boit of fire, which struck Edward on the left breast, passed under his coat and exploded in a mass of flames over the boy's breast and side. In the boy's left hand, which was parallel with his side at the time, he held a silver quarter dollar. Both boys were frightened, and, the night being dark and stormy, they ran through into Mechanic street, into the grocery store kept by a man named Cox, who immediately stripped off young Braine's blazing clothes, thereby saving his life. The boy's coat was burned off on one side, his underclothes were burned down to his skin and his side was badly scorched and blistered; the end of his thumb, including the nail, was pared off, his left hand was the nail, was pared off, his left hand was oadly burned, so that now it is swollen up to twice its usual size, and the twenty-five cent piece which he held in his hand

was parely melted.

The bey was immediately put under medical care. His injuries are painful, but not dangerous. Had the fiery mass struck him on the head or face it would probably have killed him. One of the most mysterious things about it is the most mysterious things about it is the character or composition of this meteor, whether it was wholly a gaseous substance or partly rolid. The Braine boy saw nothing. He only heard a hissing noise over his head before he was struck. The other boy was an intelligent little follow who was about fifteen feet from him. He saw the ball of fire coming very distantly. Young Braine did not feel any shock as from a solid substance, but a sort of A Romantic Sutcide of Two Levers.

Mr. Charles Gifford and Miss Blanche
Crossfield were found drowned together in
the Thames near North Woodwich For must have grazed his side and passed through his coat to the ground. The sur-rounding flame striking his body, sproad-ing over his clothing and igniting his coat, he was so badly burned that it was impossible to ascertain from its appearance whether this was probable or not. Search was made for any thing baving the appearance of the meteoric stone, but ti was not discovered. The ground was wet and soft at the time, and if any solid substance fell it probably went into the earth out of sight.

Why Dick Catlin Bathes No More.

Salt Land Tribune.

It was Sabbath in the little town of Frisco, and a holy quiet settled down as though a mist from heaven with the sunlight o'er the Wasatch Mountains wrapped all in peace. It was Sabbath, and out from the little town came the stage that has rocked and swong and rolled along from the white billowy beach of the Atlantic, across the prairie farms of the West, up, over and beyond the towering Rockies, and bathed its alkali-stained boot in the placid waves of the Pacific Ocean. Dick Catlin drove that stage, and a better driver never whaled the feank of a broncho. The day was warm as up the Beaver River rolled he, and his voice, clear as a trumpet, made the carbonate-stained hills of Lincon ring again. The warm sun thawed the old man's heart and the memory of old times stole into his soul, bringing back again the days gone by, the swimming, apple stealing, dog-fighting days, when he was a boy and Ben Holladay nowhere. Rounding a point in the river the shade fell across a nook. Dick pulled up and as he had no passengers concluded to take a swim. He knew his team and they knew him. They had been together for the wake and call-me-early period of 3468
B. C. The potentate in question was named
Fou Hi the First. He invented several
instruments, improvements upon which have made the fortune of many an unscrupulous invader of Chinese patents in these our times. Among his instruments were of course the bones, which, were ratted by Fou Hi, gave forth celestial harmony. His bones were a peculiary prime of dust away off through the sage brush was all that the poor fellow could see. Now came the tug of war. The team kept the road and Dick knew that by cutting across the country and running (as he afterwards said,) like blazes he could head them off. Them. them off. There was no one there to witness that race. Perhaps at times a mischievous with that nicety of taste invariably observa-ble in the fabrication of choice articles by the Orientals people, away insisted upon having his bones made of the right shank of infants of good arcades shank stage and got the team under control he didn't say much, but throwing the lap-robe didn't say much, but throwing the in front of him till a wagon load of women passed by, he scraped the blood and the cactus and ange and greasewood from his limbs, and swore that if the good Lord would forgive him that time he would never wash any more. And to this day Dick has

kept his promise. Queen Isabella.

From Harper's Weekly. The ex-Queen Isabella of Spain is a perthe younger British poets, and the son-in- manent resident of Paris. She occupies law of Dr. Westland Marston, an amusing a handsome mansion on the Avenue du story is told. Mr. O'Shaughnessy was a Roi de Rome, formerly the Hotel Bassiprotege of Sir Edward Bulwer-Lytton, who lewski,, and now known as the Pavillon protege of Sir Edward Bulwer-Lytton, who assisted in getting the poet appointed to a position in the Natural History Department of the British Museum. One day the unfortunate O'Shaughnessy accidentally sat down on a number of very rare South American butterflies, which had just arrived at the Museum. Horrified he proceeded secretly and hurnied'y to repair damages, but being, in truth, rather ignorant about butterflies and natural history generally, he got the pretty insects tory generally, he got the pretty insects ion is hard lines for a queen. The Spanish very much mixed up, glueing wrong wings Government allows her one hundred and on wrong bodies in the most reckless man fifty thousand dollars a year, and the two fifty thousand dollars a year, and the wise men when they came to contemplate and classify the new contribution. Such separated from his consort eight years ago, and occupying a residence on the Champs Elyaces, receives sixty thousand dollars annually. Last year the Queen was forced to sell her jewels to eke out this pittance.
When Don Carlos visits the Pavillon de
Castille the royal flag still floats from the
tower. On fine Sundays Queen Indian tower. On fine Sundays Que-may frequently be seen driving out to the Bois de Boulogne in a four in-hand town, with Spanish postillions in gaudy liver.

This attelage a la Danmont is the principal equipage of royalty presented to Republican Paris this season. The Queen, stout hoan Paris this season. The Queen, stout and insignificant in appearance, attired in mourning for the young Mercedes, is accompanied by a Spanish duchers a trifle less stout, with fine black eyes, and a complexion suggestive of zinc paint. Opposite are placed a gentleman of the House-hold and a white Pomeranian dog. Both the gentleman and the poodle have the the gentleman and the poone have the bored appearance of being on duty. The former, meager, callow, with closely out gray hair, presents that traditional type of the Spaniard who her altfasts on a cigarette, dines on an onior, and supe on a serenade. The poodle has the grave aspect of a dog who as still mindful of the anguish of a toilet which has made his

shaved body pink and his hair like movy The Ohio Legislature will puse a law to prevent reporters from attending execu-tions. Pooh! Whoever heard of anything preventing a reporter from pursuing his calling? The more law, the longer his ac-

ount of the hanging will be. -The poets: Walt Whitman is seeking health in the South.